

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Statement of wholesale and retail prices in Bangalore City for week ending Saturday the 18th February 1933.

Food articles	Quality	Seers	Lbs. Per bag	Rate		Market report	Retail prices
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Food grains and Pulses—							
Rice	Guntoor per palla	100	246	12 8 0	to 15 0 0	...	6½ to 7½ seers per rupee
	Pattasamanahalli Sanna per palla.	100	246	...	...	No stock...	.....
	Dharapur per palla	100	246	10 8 0	to 11 0 0	Do ...	8 to 9 seers per rupee
	Mysore Kaddi per palla.	100	246	...	...	...	.....
	Alubbalu per palla	100	246	...	...	No stock...	.....
Ragi	Dayam (Black) per cart load.	640	...	24 0 0	to 27 0 0	...	20 to 25 "
	Superior (Red) per cart load.	640	...	28 0 0	to 30 0 0	...	20 to 25 "
Tur	Gulberga	...	...	...	...	...	10½ "
Tur (Dal)	.....	...	...	...	...	...	7 to 9 "
Avare	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10½ to 12 "
Avare (Dal)	.....	...	...	...	...	...	8 to 9½ "
Oils and Oil seeds—							
Oils	Sweet oil	...	25½	4 8 0	to 5 8 0	...	0-2-0 per seer.
	Castor oil	...	28	4 0 0	to 4 4 0	...	0-2-0 per seer
Oil seeds	Gingelly or Til seed per candy.	255	...	80 0 0	to 86 0 0	...	.....
	Castor seed per candy	255	...	20 0 0	to 24 0 0	...	.....
Other Food Articles—							
Sugar	White Bura	...	25	3 6 0	to 3 12 0	...	0-7-0 to 0-8-0 per viss.
	Kolar Bura	...	25	3 8 0	to 3 10 0	...	0-8-0 to 0-9-0 per viss.
Jaggery	Achu	...	28	1 6 0	to 1 10 0	...	0-8-0 to 0-9-0 per viss.
	Oonda	...	28	1 4 0	to 1 8 0	...	2-0-0 to 2-2-0 per viss.
Ghee	Superior (Mandya)	...	26½	15 0 0	to 16 0 0	...	13 seers per rupee.
Salt	Bombay Salt (Black)	105	...	7 8 0	...	...	...

BANGALORE,
Dated 20th February 1933.

H. K. RAMIENGAR,
For Director.

MYSORE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE STATE, FOR THE WEEK ENDED THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1933.

A total of 51 attacks with 38 deaths from plague was returned during the week against 68 attacks with 43 deaths in the previous week. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Field Area returned 3 attacks with 2 deaths, 2 attacks with 1 death and 4 attacks with 3 deaths, respectively. Comparative figures for the corresponding week in 1932 and 1931, were 108 attacks with 65 deaths and 101 attacks with 45 deaths, respectively.

Seventeen attacks with two deaths from small-pox were reported from one village in each of T.-Narasipur, Mandya, Chennarayapatna, and Sagar Taluks and from Doddballapur and Malavalli Towns and from the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Field Area.

One fatal case of Influenza was reported from Kolar Gold Field Area.

The State remained free from Cholera and Relapsing Fever.

The total mortality for Bangalore City amounted to 96, representing a calculated annual ratio of 28.96 per mille of population against the average ratio of 25.34 for the corresponding week of last year. Classified according to causes, the deaths numbered—2 under plague, 5 under broncho-pneumonia, 3 under pneumonia, 1 under typhoid, 2 under other fevers, 8 under phthisis, 11 under dysentery and diarrhoea and 64 under all other causes.

During the week, the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, returned 67 deaths representing a calculated annual ratio of 25.59 per mille of population as against the average ratio of 28.69 for the corresponding week of last year. Classified according to causes, the deaths were—small-pox 2, broncho-pneumonia 5, pneumonia 6, other fevers 1, phthisis 6, dysentery and diarrhoea 8 and all other causes 39.

The total mortality for Mysore City was 42, representing a calculated annual ratio of 20.38 per mille of population as against the average ratio of 27.66 for the corresponding week of last year. Classified according to causes, the deaths were plague 1, malaria 4, pneumonia 3, other fevers 2, phthisis 3, dysentery and diarrhoea 5, and all other causes 24.

There were 44 deaths from all causes in Kolar Gold Field equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 27.49 per mille of population against the average ratio of 32.99 for the corresponding week of last year. Classified according to causes, the deaths numbered—3 under plague, 1 under broncho-pneumonia, 5 under other fevers, 1 under phthisis, 2, under dysentery and diarrhoea, and 32 under all other causes.

E. R. SUNDARARAJAN,